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TEN PER CENT INCREASE FOR THE STRIKERS

Not Satisfactory, for the Reason that
it is Based on the Sliding Scale.
Says President Mitchell.

GREAT VICTORY FOR LABOR.

No Disturbances and Few Changes in
the Working Order—Unbearable
Condition of Miners.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 28.—Notwithstanding the rumors of a settlement and of concession upon the part of the operators, there was no change in the great coal strike situation here to-day.

That President Mitchell was waiting for information from New York cannot be denied, as he intimated several times during the day that something might develop before night. In the forenoon he had two lengthy conversations over the long distance telephone and between four and five o'clock this afternoon he was at the wire for more than half an hour.

"This has been the greatest industrial contest between labor and capital in the history of America," said he. "The manner in which the men have voluntarily responded for the strike demonstrates beyond the possibility of a doubt that the conditions under which they labored so long were so unbearable that to continue working meant to surrender absolutely all hope of maintaining themselves and families as the American citizens believe they should."

Greatest Victory for Labor.

"If the ten per cent. increase mentioned in the newspapers is correct, while far from satisfactory, it is the greatest victory ever achieved by organized labor and won under the most adverse circumstances. Our organization will not make the mistake which wrecked many other organizations of assuming the power to determine through its officers the happiness or misery, the weal or woe of the 600,000 men and women and children dependent upon the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood."

"We take the position in this contest as we have in all others, that capital is entitled to fair compensation on honest investment, but that no institution has a legitimate right to exact which does not afford labor a sufficient rate of wages to enable those depending upon it to earn a fair living."

In discussing the reported 10 per cent. advance offered the men by the operators, Mr. Mitchell said:

Increase Would Amount to Nothing.
"Under the sliding scale such an increase would practically amount to nothing. What the men would gain in one day they might lose the next."

By the sliding scale it means that wages are fixed according to the market price of coal. If there is an advance in the price the miners share in it and should there be a decrease the miners correspondingly share such a decrease. Quietness continues to prevail throughout the whole Lehigh Valley region. The J. S. Wentz & Company's colliery at Hazle Brook shut down to-day, a body of men having marched from Freehold to that place and induced the men working in the Wentz colliery to quit. There were few changes in the working forces of the collieries which have not been shut down.

A large parade of miners from the surrounding towns was to be held in Hazleton to-morrow, but the mayor refused to permit it to take place. He would give no reason, but it is believed he took this step to avoid disturbances.

STRIKE WILL END

Some Time Next Week—Men Will go
Back Quietly to Work—Mitchell
Not to be Recognized.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Herald to-morrow will say:

One of the men who has participated in the plans for the settlement of the anthracite coal miners' strike and is familiar with all the facts and attendant circumstances, said in an interview last Friday night:

"The rumor that negotiations looking to the settlement of the strike are off is untrue. My belief is that the strike will come to an end some time early next week. It will not be ended by a blast of trumpets or by sweeping general orders, but by the men going to work, colliery after colliery, day after day, at the 10 per cent. advance. There is no inclination to recognize Mitchell in any way, but as a matter of fact the miners really deserve the 10 per cent. advance, and they probably would have obtained it anyhow, when the question first came up, if so many of the directors of the different boards of directors of the mining companies had not been away on their vacations."

BOTTOM REACHED

In Iron and Steel—Tendency Toward
a Higher Level—All Eyes on the
Coal Strike—Wheat and Corn Advance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade will say to-morrow:

Notwithstanding the fact that the entire business world was well watched the progress of efforts to bring about a settlement of the anthracite coal strike with active interest. This week the paralysis of the anthracite industry was more complete than last, and the effect was seen upon the distribution of merchandise in the east and the placing of new orders with manufacturers. Coal advanced twenty-five cents above last week, and the higher companies refused to name a selling price. The strike involved about 150,000 miners and hundreds of trainmen, but the working

force has increased largely through the settlement between the Amalgamated Association and several steel companies whose works employing 40,000 men have been idle, while only 1,500 men were affected by the shut down of the Susquehanna Iron & Steel Company by a strike. In the east the conditions seem generally favorable for a quick recovery with the coal strike over, while in the west there has been no noteworthy reduction in the distribution of any class of goods. Whether conditions have been favorable for late crops and farm work is progressing rapidly except for some damage to grain in shock in the northwest.

Whole List Unchanged.

Aside from the expected reduction to \$26 for steel rails, and a sale of Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh at \$13 75, the whole list of iron and steel products is unchanged. The feeling grows stronger that bottom has been reached. Taking the elevator articles quoted in our price tables, it will be seen that after an advance of over 100 per cent. in 1899, prices have declined only about 35 per cent. this year and there is already a tendency toward a higher level. One company is considering the purchase of 10,000 tons foundry iron and an export order for 5,000 tons of rails has been placed. More coke ovens are in operation, but the price is unchanged. Wheat again rose to 35 cents, but failed to maintain the advance. Corn for prompt delivery was scarce and advanced ten cents above the price at this date last year, or over 25 per cent. This naturally disposed of foreign buyers' exports for the week for only 1,569,018 bushels, while for four weeks 3,476,546 bushels went out at Atlantic ports, against 12,153,904 a year ago. Wheat shipments from the eastern coast were 2,783,713 bushels, four included, against 3,929,126 last year. In the cereals, as with cotton, outsiders do not purchase freely at the current level of prices.

Boots and Shoes Advance.

Another increase of 5,500 cases in shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, makes the outlook more encouraging for that industry, and manufacturers are rejocing over a widely distributed range of orders which indicates that stocks of all grades have reached a low point. Needs are imperative in many sections. Jobbers at this city are busy and western buyers ask prompt shipment. After a long period of stagnation the present moderate volume of trade is most welcome. Leather is showing improvement, but the situation as to hides is rather depressing, because of heavy current receipts of cattle and the probability of still larger arrivals. Sales of wool fall to about one-quarter of last year's, and 100 grades quoted in the Philadelphia market show a decline of about half a cent.

Failures for the week were 204 in the United States, against 157 last year and 112 in Canada against 21 last year.

Coke Fires Put Out.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 28.—Fifty per cent. of the 5,000 coke ovens in McDowell and Mercer counties of this state have been put out of blast within the past week, throwing out of employment 12,000 men. This is said to be due to the dull market for the product.

GERMANY'S RETREAT

From an Untenable Position
Brought About by Refusal of Powers
to Accept its Dictation—More
Moderate Demands to be Made.

LONDON, September 29, 4 a. m.—Apparently Germany's retreat from an untenable position has been virtually accomplished. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"An agreement on the Chinese programme has been arranged between France, Germany and Russia. It will be submitted to the other powers within a few days. The action recommended will be milder than Germany's original proposal, and it is expected that all the powers will accept the programme."

The Cologne Gazette, in another semi-official statement, apparently intended for consumption in the United States and England, points out the serious position resulting from Prince Tuan's ascendancy. "The continued massacre of missionaries and converts and other indications that the anti-foreign movement is directed from an influential center."

The following dispatch, dated September 28, has been received from Shanghai:

"It is reported that General Mei Kung Yi has expelled the boxers from Kiang Sun and is now following them into the interior of China."

"Some excitement has been caused by a rumor that Chinese steamers, flying at the British flag, are conveying arms and munitions from the Shanghai arsenal northward."

"It is reported that Russia has offered to advance money to China to help the British loan."

Russia's Withdrawal Appreciated.

SIANGHAI, September 28.—Emperor Kwang Shai has issued an edict thanking Emperor Nicholas for his decision to withdraw the Russian troops from Pekin, and also announcing his own willingness to perform a memorial ceremony over the grave of Baron von Kotteler, the murdered German minister to China. It is announced from a Chinese official source that the imperial court has ordered that the palace at Sheng Fu, capital of the province of Shen Si, be immediately prepared for its reception.

THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY.

An Overflow Meeting at Which Senator
Foraker Spoke.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Senator Foraker to-night addressed an overflowing audience in the Armory, which seats 6,000. Thousands were turned away. In the parade, which preceded the meeting, twenty-seven hundred men, besides several companies of soldiers and railroad men. It was the most imposing political parade ever witnessed in northern Ohio.

Prominent Lawyer Sidelined.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Josiah R. Adams, a prominent clubman and lawyer of this city, committed suicide to-day in a fashionable hotel in the center of the city.

BEVERIDGE AT HIS BEST ON THE TRUST PROBLEM.

Presents the Question in Simple Language—Trust Examples From
Common Vocations of Life.

ORGANIZED LABOR A TRUST.

Shows Benefits of Department Stores
and New Inventions—Meets With
Royal Reception in Nebraska.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 28.—Senator Beveridge addressed a large gathering in this city this afternoon. Many drove in from the surrounding country and swelled the crowd of townspeople. The senator said in part:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Mr. Bryan owns a farm. I know this, because I have read it in the newspapers. I know it, because I have seen photographs of Mr. Bryan on his farm. I am not a farmer now, but I was a farmer once. And when I was a farmer, I worked at the business. The difference between a farmer who works at the profession and the farmer who only works at the name, is just the difference between a man and his photograph. So I think I can talk to the farmers with more authority than Mr. Bryan. And as he talks to them about trusts, I also will talk to them about trusts. What is a trust? It is a great combination of capital, designed to simplify and unify business, or a great combination of labor, designed to simplify and unify industry. It is easy to see, therefore, that there can be good trusts and bad trusts. Just as there can be good men and bad men. A trust is a good trust when it performs the work for which it has been organized, and produces better goods at cheaper prices and delivers them to the consumer more conveniently than a dozen different concerns could do.

Consumer Sovereign Factor.

The consumer is the sovereign factor in civilization. The well-being of the masses is the result of every industrial development. A trust is a bad trust when it raises prices dishonestly and without other reason than to satisfy the greed of its managers. A man is a bad man when he steals; and when he does that he ought to be put in jail. A trust is a bad trust when it dishonestly raises prices; and when it does that it ought to be destroyed. A trust is a good trust when it combines capital, and we are in favor of destroying only such combinations of capital as oppress the people, just as we are in favor of putting in jail only such men as commit larceny or murder or arson.

A Trust Operated by Every Farmer.

Let me give the farmers a perfect illustration of a trust that every farmer in this country operates himself. That trust is the self-binding harvester. I got the job of driving the first self-binding harvester that was sent to central Illinois by the McCormick company. It was an old wire-binder. It was a trust. It was the only trust I have ever had anything to do with. It did what several different machines and implements were required to do before. It enabled the farmer himself to harvest his grain at a much less cost than he could have done before. The first season the self-binding harvester appeared in central Illinois, the same arguments were advanced against it that are now advanced against trusts. It was said that it threw labor out of employment.

Independent Landed Gentry.

It was said it would result in each farmer becoming a sort of independent landed gentry like the great landlords of England, and that he need not need any help from the day-laborers whom he had theretofore hired to do his harvesting. There were even tales of mobs to burn up the self-binders. But men who thought they were thrown out of employment by it, found that they were not; but that there were other better-paid employments and other reactions than all the hard work that harvesting by hand afforded them; the new conditions created by this self-binder furnished them other and better employment. Every labor-saving machine is a mechanical trust, and yet day-laborers are employed to-day, and at higher wages and with shorter hours than ever before in human history.

Example of the Binder.

The self-binder enabled the farmer to market his grain cheaper than he was able to do before. So the trust enables the producers to produce cheaper than they did before. The self-binder therefore increases the farmer's profits because it enabled him to market his grain cheaper, and that is right. The trust enables his managers to produce cheaper than they did before; and increase in profits coming from that is legitimate, although they have no right to all such increase of profits. Better products at cheaper prices to the consumer is the only justification for trusts. If the farmers were able to force up the price of grain dishonestly, still increase their profits, that could be wrong, and it ought to be prevented. Just so when a trust is able to force up the price of its products, that is wrong and ought to be prevented. And that is what the Republican party proposes to do. But because the self-binding harvester increased the farmer's profit by enabling him to produce cheaper grain, is no reason why the self-binder ought to be burned. And just so, the fact that trusts cause cheaper production of products is no reason why they should be destroyed. The Republican idea is regulation and punishment. The Bryan idea is speedy destruction. If Mr. Bryan will work more on his farm at driving his self-binder, he will better understand the first principles of the trust question.

There is only one possible way of reg-

ulating trusts. That way is by the Congress of the republic controlling corporations. This is one country now. We have no separate state rights. There is no reason why a corporation organized in New Jersey should have greater privileges than one organized in Nebraska. A trust, to succeed, must do business all over the country. Therefore, it ought to be controlled, not by a state government, but by the Nation's government. It is the old struggle between the nation and state rights. A Trust No One Will See Destroyed.

Is Mr. Bryan in favor of destroying the department store? Is there a woman in the United States who will refuse to trade with the department store? If not, why not? Because before the department store came she had to buy one thing in one little shop and another thing in another little shop, and all of poorer quality and higher price; whereas now she buys everything under one roof, at a cheaper price and of better quality and has it quickly delivered. Under the old system, statistics show that more than eighty per cent. of the small stores failed. And all of them failed because they could not sell poorer goods at a higher price to make their many profits, and even then they failed; whereas the department store sells at a lower price better goods in more convenient form, and the small dealer who was waging a daily struggle with bankruptcy and failing in the end, is now the well-paid and prosperous head of a department of that great center of distribution for the masses, called the department store. And yet that department store has not destroyed the small dealer who succeeded before.

Bryan Favors Trusts.

Mr. Bryan is in favor of trusts in reality as much as any man in the United States. He admits it himself. For he says he is a great champion of labor organization. So am I. The laboring organizations of my State supported me for the Senate; and when they did it, they knew just where I stood on every question then before the people. I am, and have been since I was a boy, in favor of labor organization. It is the only way labor has of asserting its equal rights with the organizations of capital, and in so doing is a public benefit, for the well-being of the entire Nation. It benefits labor in numberless ways. Over and over again Mr. Bryan has said that these organizations are merely a form of trust. It is a labor trust, and it is a good thing.

Trusts and Young Men.

Mr. Bryan declares that the trusts prevent young men from rising in the business world. On the contrary, the active heads of most of these corporations are young men who have risen without influence or any other aid than their own ability to their high position. The President of the Carnegie Steel Company is still a young man, and so is his position from a boy in the works. What the trust is looking for—what any combination of capital is looking for—is fresh and vigorous activity. Unless they get that, they cannot succeed. I will venture the assertion that more than ninety-five per cent. of the active management of the great combinations of capital in this country, and the active management of each one of the departments of these great combinations of capital, is in the hands of young men without wealth, influence or position, but whose worth and merit have been recognized by the directors of these great concerns.

Common Sense and Justice Required.

My friends, what we need is not so much sweeping declaration one way or the other against the trusts of labor or the trusts of capital. What we need is common sense and justice. Common sense, in order that we may see what is just; and the spirit of justice, in order that we may do what is just. On his dying bed Richelieu, who created France, was asked what was the secret of his power. He answered: "Some say it is cunning—that I am a fox. Some say it is courage—that I am a lion. It is neither. The secret of my power is told in one word—justice—for I have been just." And this is what we need in our public men who deal with the profound problem of combinations of labor and combinations of capital and the whole tremendous social evolution of which these are a part.

CLARK'S DAKOTA TOUR

Completed—Made a Dozen Speeches
Yesterday and Traveled 200 Miles.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Col. W. J. Bryan completed his tour of South Dakota at this place. During the day Mr. Bryan traveled 200 miles and made almost a dozen speeches. He began the day with a three-minute speech at Elk Point, and his first speech of length was made at Yankton. After this speech he made long addresses in the towns of Scotland, Mitchell, Woonsocket, Huron, Redfield and Aberdeen. The crowds were good at all the places at which the party stopped.

At Redfield, Mr. Bryan spoke for half an hour, dwelling especially upon trusts and the importance of preserving the American form of government in its purity.

Millwright Out to Pieces.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 28.—John Frush, a well known millwright of this county, was found cut to pieces on the track of the Baltimore & Ohio division of the West Virginia & Pennsylvania railroad this morning. It is supposed that while he was walking on the track on his way home, last night, he was struck by a freight train and instantly killed. He was about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

Two Burned to Death.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 28.—While engaged in cleaning a suit of clothes to-day, a blaze generated by the brick application of gasoline communicated to a tub of kerosene standing nearby, causing an explosion and fire to-day, resulting in the death of two persons and badly injuring two others. The dead are Mrs. Clara Irbecher and Maria V. Adler.

CAPTAIN AND MEN CAPTURED BY FILIPINOS.

Report From Gen. MacArthur Says
They are in the Hands of the Savages
With Many Killed.

WILL MOVE RELENTLESSLY

Until the Party is Rescued—Troops
From China Expected Soon—Logan
Sent to Marinduque.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur: Manila, September 28. Adjutant General, Washington.

September 28. Captain Devaroux Shields, 51 motor company, 29th regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, one hospital corps man, left Santa Cruz, Marinduque, by gunboat Villalobos for Torrijos, intending return overland Santa Cruz. Have heard nothing since from Shields. Scarcely doubt entire party captured with many killed, wounded, Shields among latter. Information sent by letter from Commanding Officer at Torrijos, dated 20th, received September 28, consisted of rumors through natives, that the party had been captured by two companies 38th volunteer infantry sent Marinduque immediately. Anderson confirms first report as to capture, but unable September 27th to give details present whereabouts Shields and party, names killed and wounded. This information probably correct. Anderson has ordered commence operations immediately and move relentlessly until Shields and Shields among latter. Marinduque if necessary clear up situation. (Signed) "MACARTHUR."

Scene of the Reverse.

The 29th Infantry was recruited at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia. Captain Shields was lieutenant-colonel of the Second Mississippi during the Spanish war. He was made captain of the 29th Infantry July 5, 1898. He was a resident of Natchez, Miss., where his wife now resides. The scene of this latest reverse is a small island lying due south of the southern coast of Luzon and about three hundred miles from Manila. Marinduque is about 24 miles in diameter and was garrisoned by two small detachments of United States troops. One of these was at Boac, on the west coast of the island, the other was at Santa Cruz, the principal port on the north side. Captain Shields appeared to have started from Santa Cruz on a gunboat for Torrijos, a small port, and it is inferred that the boat as well as the body of troops under that officer has been captured, for the despatch makes no reference to her return.

The Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The officers of the gunboat Villalobos were Lieut. Edward Simpson, commanding; Ensign Irwin F. Landis and Naval Cadet Roe W. Vincent. Lieut. Simpson has seen over fourteen years actual sea service. He entered the navy on June 17, 1876. He returned from his last tour of sea service in May, 1896, and was assigned to shore duties. On February 1, 1898, he was ordered to the Brooklyn. Ensign Landis has seen not quite three years of service. He joined the navy, September 6, 1893, and his last cruises, expired in May, 1899. He was ordered to the Asiatic station on December 22, 1899. Cadet Vincent has had one year and seven months of sea service. On February 1, 1899, he was assigned to the New Orleans.

STUDENTS EXAMINED

For the Ministry at the M. E. Conference—Greetings From the W. O. T. U.—Church Insurance.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 28.—The M. E. conference met promptly at 9 a. m. After the reading of the Journal of yesterday, a telegram of greeting was read from the W. O. T. U. convention, now in session at Parkersburg. On motion of M. F. Compton the secretary was instructed to reply in behalf of the conference.

Frank Hart, representing the National Farmers' Union, was the guest of the Methodist Episcopal church, was introduced and addressed the conference. Dr. Neely was especially happy in his remarks to confer with Mr. Hart in regard to the matter of church insurance.

Dr. W. H. Crawford, president of Allegheny College, spoke in the interest of that school. Dr. T. B. Neely, secretary of the Sunday School and Tract Society, addressed the conference. Dr. Neely was especially happy in his remarks. Miss Julia Donahue, M. D., a missionary from China, gave a very brief talk.

Examination Completed.

Rev. L. E. Peters, of the Baptist church at W. O. T. U. conference conducted the examination of the following classes: Fourth year, P. Z. Musgrave, P. B. Davis, C. H. Molony and P. D. Fisher. They have completed the course of study and were elected to be ordained, subject to the elder's orders.

Those of the third year's course who passed their examination were and were elected to the fourth year's course are: G. T. Williamson, M. D. Reed, O. A. Kelly, J. S. Harvey, M. E. Goodrich, G. B. Bailey and Larlin Dowers. B. F. Hill and Hiram P. Williams were also continued.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GREEN.

Served in the Civil War—An Old C. & O. Passenger Conductor.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 28.—Captain W. M. Green, city clerk of Huntington, died last night after a lingering illness of several months. He had been city clerk and judge of the

KANSAS STOOD FOR LIBERTY IN DEED AND NAME

Said Governor Roosevelt in His Speech
and Speech After Leaving the
Soil of the Centennial State.

SPEECHMAKING BEGAN EARLY.

All Along the Lines Crowds Out to
Meet the Candidates—Passes
Hollander Settlement.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 28.—The first day in Kansas of the Roosevelt campaign has been successful as far as audiences and interest are concerned. The meetings have been larger and the interest greater than at any other time during the trip west of the Mississippi river. Big meetings were held at Abilene, Salina and Lincolnburg. The last meeting of the day was at this place and as it was a night meeting and had been well prepared for and advertised, it was by far the greatest demonstration of the day.

National Republican Committeeman J. W. Wilson and the state committee of the state of Kansas arranged to-day for seven speeches for Governor Roosevelt, including a night speech and a day journey of 400 miles. The result was that the special train Roosevelt was to take to Hutchinson left at 10 o'clock, two hours and a half late. The train failed to run on schedule time and thousands of people were kept in the open air at different places along the road for hours, awaiting the arrival of the train. The committee in charge have arranged for eighteen speeches in this state to-morrow.

At Phillipsburg, a very large crowd assembled, to which Governor Roosevelt spoke briefly.

At Smith Centre there were many men and women on the platform and around the station. Apparently the entire population of Mankato and the surrounding district had assembled at the little station at Mankato to see and hear the candidate for vice president.

At Belleville the governor was taken from the train and placed on a platform nearby. He spoke for ten minutes to a very large crowd. Six or seven hundred people had assembled at Clyde. When the train pulled in there was a shout and a rush for the platform. Governor Roosevelt stood on the platform and spoke for a short time, and when the train was moving off a rush was made to shake hands, and several women and children were trampled on and injured in the rush.

Clay Centre was the next stop, and a large crowd was in waiting. Governor Roosevelt left the train to go to a platform, around which a crowd had assembled.

WHITE AND HOLT

Will Debate in the Open Air at Parkersburg—Democratic County Committee Opposed to the Discussion in That County.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
PAIKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 28.—The joint discussion between Hon. A. B. White and Hon. John H. Holt, the opposing candidates for governor, will be held at the city park, in the open air, next Thursday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. That arrangement was made to-day by Hon. Edward M. Gillespie, representing W. E. R. Byrne, secretary of the Democratic state committee, and Hon. James K. Hall, acting in behalf of the Republican state committee.

The local arrangements were at first turned over to the county committees of both parties for joint action and decision, but the Democratic committee refused to act. The reason for refusal was not given in the correspondence of the chairmen of the two committees, but a member of the Democratic county committee stated that the committee had decided to oppose the discussion held here; that they did not want it held here and so stated to the Democratic state committee.

Despite the local committee's effort, the state committee forced the matter. It is said that there is considerable feeling among the Democratic managers here, over the forcing of their request by the state committee, and the real reason for this request was the belief that a repetition of Judge Holt's home speech here would do their cause more harm than good.

MONSTER OUTDOOR MEETING

Held by Governor Atkinson in Marion County.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 28.—Governor Atkinson addressed a monster outdoor meeting at Montevina mines in Marion county, this evening, and held spellbound five hundred voters and not a cutting game below with a salute to the incoming train. When the train stopped Cody, in the picturesque dress of a pioneer frontiersman, appeared at the rear of the coach and was warmly greeted by the governor. After Governor Roosevelt had concluded his remarks of a few minutes duration, he introduced Colonel Cody, who addressed the crowd in a humorous vein.

The audience at the Auditorium in the park at the G. A. R. reunion in Hutchinson, Kansas, awaited the arrival of the Roosevelt train, although it was 10:30 o'clock before it arrived.

Up-to-Date Cain.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Sept. 28.—David Brooks was killed to-day by his brother, Amos. The men had gone hunting near this city and quarreled over a dog. Amos fired the gun in the railway, across to the woods and attempted to kill himself, but was arrested.

Died From Pistol Wounds.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—Charles A. Collier, former mayor of Atlanta, and United States commissioner to the Paris exposition, died to-day from the pistol shot received yesterday morning. He is generally believed he shot himself while chasing a burglar.

Foot Ball Player Dies from Injuries.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Lawrence Pearson, of Lake Forest University foot ball team, who was injured in a game at Evanston, Ill., Wednesday, died to-day at the local hospital.

CONDITION UNCHANGED

At the Riverside Plate Mill—Men
Cannot Be Found to Run the Mill.
Old Men Remain Firm.

FAREWELL DINNER GIVEN.

Retiring Superintendent of B. & O.
Presented With Silver Service.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 28.—A farewell dinner was given at the Duquesne Club to-night by the manufacturers, merchants and professionals of Pittsburgh to William Gibson, retiring superintendent of the Pittsburgh system of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, as a mark of high regard for what he has accomplished during his stay in this city. A splendid silver service was presented. President J. K. Cowan, of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, responded to an impromptu toast. In his remarks he said that as late as Thursday the Baltimore & Ohio had awarded a contract for 6,000 steel freight cars, at \$30,000 each, or \$180,000,000 for Pittsburgh steel and Pittsburgh skill.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Wolf Brothers' bank, of Centerville, Mich., was robbed last night of \$10,000. The Republican convention of the Fifth Louisiana district, at Monroe, has nominated Henry E. Hardin for Congress.

A fast freight train collided with a switch engine Friday, on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad, at Durant, Mich. Two men were killed and several others injured. The train was carrying 4,000 steel freight cars, at \$30,000 each, or \$120,000,000 for Pittsburgh steel and Pittsburgh skill.

Mr. John Fern, Conservative, has the distinction of being the first member returned for the new English parliament, having been yesterday re-elected without opposition for Louth, which he has represented since August, 1891.

Many members of the large American colony at Murray Bay, Quebec, the fashionable watering place of the lower St. Lawrence river, are in a sorry predicament, being quarantined for scarletina in their families and unable to leave for home.

Prof. John E. Guitner, of Otterbein University, died of heart failure at his home in Westerville, Ohio, a suburb of Columbus early Friday. For thirty-eight years he had been Greek professor at the university and was widely known.